Chapter 6

Glossary

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benefits: non-monetary benefits can include but are not limited to knowledge and research relationships, training and education, goods, or special services. Monetary benefits can include but are not limited to agreement issue fees, research funding, payments under options, annual minimums, milestones, running royalties, or termination payments.

benefits-sharing: the equitable and efficient exchange of valuable *research results* arising from the study of biological research specimens.

biological diversity: the variability among living organisms from all sources—including, among others, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

bioprospecting: the search for useful scientific information from *genetic resources* or *biological resources*.

biological resources: *genetic resources,* organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity.

biotechnology: any technological application that studies biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof to make or modify products or processes for specific uses.

commercial purpose: the sale, lease, license, or other transfer of any *research results* for value received, including but not limited to scientific research uses of any research results in the performance of any contract research or in screening compound libraries, or in the conduct of research activities that result in any sale, lease, license, or other transfer of any research results.

Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA): a research agreement authorized by the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 that is defined by the statute as "any agreement between one or more *Federal laboratories* and one or more non-Federal parties under which the government, through its laboratories, provides personnel, services, facilities, equipment or other resources with or without reimbursement (but not funds to non-Federal parties) and the non-Federal parties provide funds, personnel, services, facilities, equipment, or other resources toward the conduct of specified research or development efforts which are consistent with the mission of the laboratory".

environmental impact: an effect of the proposed action or alternatives on resources.

ex-situ: reference to the location of the components of biological diversity outside natural habitats.

extremophile: an organism adapted to environmental conditions that seem extreme from the human perspective, for example, very hot and/or very acidic environments.

federal laboratory: defined by the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 as "a facility or group of facilities owned, leased, or otherwise used by a Federal agency, a substantial purpose

of which is the performance of research, development, or engineering by employees of the Federal Government".

genetic material: any material of plant, animal, microbial, or other origin containing functional units of heredity.

genetic resources: *genetic material* of actual or potential value.

in-situ: reference to the location of the components of *biological diversity* within natural habitats and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties.

intellectual property: ideas, discoveries, information, know-how, and other tangible or applied results of intellectual effort that have actual or potential value (degree of protection depends on local law and is therefore territorial).

major impact: an *environmental impact* that is severe or, if beneficial, has exceptional beneficial effects.

minor impact: an environmental impact that is slight but detectable.

moderate impact: an environmental impact that is readily apparent and has the potential to become major.

negligible impact: an environmental impact that is at the lower levels of detection.

park: as used in this DEIS, the term "park" refers to any unit of the National Park System including but not limited to national parks, national monuments, national seashores, etc.

patent: a property right granted by the Government of the United States of America to an inventor "to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the United States or importing the invention into the United States" for a limited time in exchange for public disclosure of the invention when the patent is granted. Any new, useful, and non-obvious discovery or invention that satisfies applicable statutory requirements (e.g., for utility patents, process patents, or petty patents) may be patented.

permit: a written authorization to engage in uses or activities that are otherwise prohibited, restricted, or regulated.

research: as used in this DEIS, the term "research" means short- or long-term scientific or scholarly investigations that may involve hypothesis-testing research or resource inventories and monitoring or other studies that rely on data collection and may include specimen collection.

research activities: the actions taken by researchers or their sponsoring organizations or companies in accordance with an approved NPS *Scientific Research and Collecting Permit* (including specimen collection and analysis conducted for scientific purposes).

research permit: an NPS *Scientific Research and Collecting Permit*.

research results: the data, discoveries, inventions, or other knowledge, processes, products, or applications gained from scientific research activities.

Scientific Research and Collecting Permit: a *permit* issued pursuant to 36 CFR 1.6 and 2.5 that is required for scientific activities in NPS units that involve fieldwork, specimen collection, and/or have the potential to disturb resources or visitors.

Specimen: an individual, item or part; a sample, as of plant, animal, or microorganism. In the NPS, specimens may only be collected for independent research under the authority of an NPS *Scientific Research and Collecting Permit*.

Acronyms used in this EIS

AUTM: Association of University Technology Managers
BMTA: Biological Material Transfer Agreement
CEQ: Council on Environmental Quality
CESU: Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit
CRADA: Cooperative Research and Development Agreement
DEIS: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DOC: Department of Commerce
DOI: Department of the Interior
FOIA: Freedom of Information Act
FTTA: Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986
IAR: Investigator's Annual Report
IDT: Interdisciplinary Team
MTA: Material Transfer Agreement
NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act
NPOMA: National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
NPS: National Park Service
OMB: Office of Management and Budget
RPRS: NPS Research Permit and Reporting System